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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1881.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE says that the Queen facilitated the settlement of the Land bill dispute, = Secretary Forster has been sharply assailed members of Parliament. The death of Trelawney, the friend of Byron and Shelley, is announced. === Mr. Goschen declines to accept payment for part of his expenses in Turkey, == The Greek troops have entered Thessaly. = Zululand is still very unsettled. === The Spanish reply to the French offer of indemnity has been received by M. de St. Hilaire. French newspapers hope that the negotia tions with England for a new treaty of commerce will be resumed: Herbert Gladstone, M. P., says that the Government are firmly resolved not to con clude any commercial treaty with France which would be less advantageous than the last.

DOMESTIC.-The President maintained his im proved condition yesterday, although his pulse and temperature were slightly higher; the physicians having charge of his case stated that their ability to cleanse the deeper portions of the wound would enable them to guard against many dangerous complications hereafter. === The eight Mollie Maguires accused of the murder of Maurice Healy in Pennsylvania were committed for trial. Nana's band of Apaches killed George Daly, a prominent mine manager in New Mexico. === The American Association for the Advancement of Science held a session at Cincinnati. ____ The temperance workers of the Northwest have met near Chicago. = The boiler explosion on the tug A.B. Ward, at Chicago, is attributed to low water.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Regattas of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the Kill von Kull Rowing Association took place yesterday. === The steamship Elysia reported that she ran into and sunk brig Emily on August 12. ___ The complaints of steerage passengers on the Assyrian Monarch were investigated. === The Long Island Railroad Company gave up the operation of the North Side Road. ==== A tugboat was sunk in he North River. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (412)2 grains), 87.57 cents. Stocks opened strong, but closed weak and consid-

erably lower. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Thermometer yesterday : Highest, 80°; lowest, 65°; average,

Deputy Attorney-General Ruggles holds that Surrogate Calvin is entitled to a full term from the date of his election, in spite of the fact therefore another year to serve. The opinion seems to be clearly in accord with the law.

Our London correspondent writes in an interesting way of the late Dean Stanley, and the more personal aspects of his life. He bears testimony to the affection with which the Dean was regarded by all classes of Englishmen, the poorest and humblest as well as the

The Spanish Government accepts, very politely, the French offer to make good the losses which the Spanish colonists suffered by the Algerian raid. Spanish courtesy does not, however, disguise the fact that the French Government has deemed it politic to admit promptly a claim which under other circumstances it might have disputed. With Italy hostile and England unfriendly, France cannot afford to have another quarrel on her hands.

The Plymouth Rock will doubtless soon resume her trips, as the Government inspector sees no reason why she should not do so when the steam-pipe is repaired. In view of the popular uncertainty respecting the seaworthiness of the boat, and the condition of the life-preservers, it might be well for the management to see that the Plymouth Rock is accompanied as before by the City of Richmond and at least one tug-boat.

The account given by an Atlanta corre spondent of the plan of the Cotton Exposition shows that it is to be a much more ambitious display than has been supposed by many, and is apparently to be much more successful than would be expected by those who have not kept themselves informed of the industrial progress of the South. It may interest those New-York merchants and manufacturers who have so far neglected the opportunities afforded by this Exhibition to know that in the opinion of Director-General Goshorn, of the Philadelphia Exposition, the Atlanta Fair is to be a better-that is to say, a more profitable-advertising medium than the great Centennial show itself. Most of the visitors at Atlanta will be persons who come to make a thorough study of the exhibits instead of being a hungry crowd of sightseers. The Fair be ing much smaller and more compact will admit of more thorough examination. Many things go to show that the Northern manufacturer who underestimates the Atlanta Ex-Inbition will lose an opportunity.

The experience of France demonstrates the inexpediency of commercial treaties. The treaty which Napoleon III. forced on her twenty-two years ago turns out to have been

According to our London cable dispatch, England considers that France cannot get along without a treaty, while the French Government have calculated that England would inevitably accept their terms. Being on the eve of the elections, the French Administration has shown a disposition to temporize, which has made the English more obstinate. It seems probable that from political considerations a compromise will be effected which may not be satisfactory to the induslong ago revised her general tariff so as to place all nations on the same terms, she would evidently have fared much better.

The President's general condition yesterday showed some improvement over the day before. The pulse for the first time since the last relapse fell below 100, and the temperature and respiration were as a rule normal. The evening febrile rise, which was a characteristic of the case before the last relapse, returned in some degree, but was regarded as a favorable rather than an unfavorable sign, inasmuch as the temperature has showed a tendency below the normal point. The same system of administering nourishment as heretofore was followed, and with success, the proportion of liquid food received being increased. The swelling of the salivary gland is not reduced, but is free from pain. Yesterday morning, in the dressing of the wound, it was found that the drainage tube, which has penetrated only three and a half or four inches, could be made to enter for the distance of twelve and a half inches from the surface. A slough, or valve of flesh, which had before checked the ingress of the tube without interfering appreciably with the flow of pus, had disappeared, and it will now be possible, the physicians say, to cleanse the track of the ball more thoroughly.

The dog-star rages in the politics of Kings County, whatever neglect it may bestow upon the thermometer. The engineer of a certain structure known as the Blissville bridge and the Supervisors' Bridge Committee have fallen out, and the committee have descended upon the engineer with a report calculated to make that unfortunate person wish he had never been born. In it he was compared to that greatest bore in history, the incendiary of Ephesus, to Ravaillac, and even to Guiteau; and yet was sneeringly told that he could not be sure of the immortal renown of these persons, for they, says the report in a strain of pure Blissville eloquence, "have imbedded themselves in annals, and Lethe's oblivious stream cannot wash their names from the pages of history." But the committee temper their severity with the announcement that they will give him a transitory fame by placing the superstructure of this Blissville bridge as a evnosure for science and art to gaze at in wonderment, if we cannot give it the asthetic proportions of the Corinthian order of architecture." The engineer was present when this tribute to his architectural abilities was read. and acknowledged it by calling the supposed author "a liar" and worse names, which most impartial persons will think was undignified, and even coarse. The reputed author responded with an inkstand, which modified the frescoes on the wall. All of which suggests the need of an early frost to chill the midsummer ardor of Kings County officials. Until that time both of these gentlemen would do well to imbed themselves in annals-or something, and let Lethe's oblivious stream do a little washing.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS. It will hardly be argued that the proper ordering and maintenance of the public parks can be secured unless this work is entrusted to a responsible executive head. For some months a so-called "temporary Superintendent "-which probably means an official who shivers through the routine work of his position under the constant dread of sudden death -has been supposed to perform these duties But inasmuch as the parks are not themselves temporary, a supervision which has in it the element of possible continuance, and which recognizes the necessity of some persevering effort toward the development of an established plan, is not altogether undesirable. Perhaps, therefore, it becomes the city to rejoice and be grateful over the aunouncement that a more or less permanent Superintendent emerged from one of the recent tempestuous sessions of the that he was elected to fill a vacancy, and has Park Board in the person of Mr. Ancurin Jones, who is described as a "prominent architect," Central Park might easily wear a more infirm, forlorn and slovenly look than it now presents, but still it sadly needs some tender and ionic treatment, and Mr. Jones may be just the man to administer it. It is the misfortune of the people of the city, however, that they are generally ignorant in regard to Mr. Jones's qualifications for his new place, and before their bosoms swell with grateful emotion in the assurance that under his hands the Park will develop into a realization and adequate expression of the splendid ideal of its designers, the Park Board must give him the opportunity to prove his capability and he must earn a reputation.

Now it would be unfair to prejudge Mr. Jones and assume that he does not know his business because nobody seems to know him. But it is not unjust to say that the people of the city would have more cordially approved of the action of the Park Board if that body had seen fit to appoint as Superintendent some man of recognized taste and training and of well-known experience and success in park work. The care of a great park, which is at once a work of art and of the highest utility, which has drawn upon all the resources of engineering, architecture and landscape gardening for its design and construction, and which is so extensive that it has cost millions of dollars, assuredly demands some special aptitude and experience. And is it too much to say that the Superintendent of the great pleasure-ground of the first city of a continent, especially when that pleasure-ground in its importance, its impressiveness and its dignity is worthy of the city, should be distinguished as a leading authority in park work? Instead of meaning simply so much salary to be lightly tossed as a gift to some unknown favorite, the Superintendency of Publie Parks in this city should be a place coveted for the distinction it confers, and it should be the goal and summit of the highest professional ambition.

But after all it makes little difference who is Superintendent of Parks if he is not allowed to superintend anything. It may be well enough to have a Superintendent who knows little provided he is to be hampered by the fussy interference of Commissioners who know less. If the functions of the office are narrowed down by capricious by-laws of the Board until the officer has no opportunity for making an independent use of his intelligence and the ball is a mere pellet. Pellet or not, it is training, or for the free exercise of executive large enough to kill; as was shown by the force, or if his advice weighs nothing with death of Stella Crane in Newark. Seven chil-

consists in crawling to keep the favor of a majority of the Commissioners, and trembling for fear of removal. What is needed is that the Superintendent should have an enlarged sphere of administrative authority, and then that a man should be selected who can be trusted as competent to wield that authority. Such a man should have business tact and executive al dity, but he must possess qualities which differ from those which fit one to superintend a railroad or machine shop. He need not be an trial interests of either nation. Had France | architect, but he must be competent to pronounce anon the value of architectural work, just as an architect should know a well-built wall, although unable to lay brick himself. He should have a similar knowledge of engineering and of planting, and of material for planting. In short, he should have not only a natural bias in the general direction of landscape art, but a cultivated taste and experience in every branch of park work. Someone must have a familiar acquaintance, not necessarily with minute details, but in a general way with all these departments, and certainly the Commissioners are not that kind of men.

Upon the whole there is a deplorable difference between what is and what should be. Yet the city, with a cheerful optimism, will go on hoping and trusting to luck, and just now everybody will feel inclined to growl at the Commissioners and pray for Mr. Aneurin Jones with special and impartial unction.

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

It has been pretty generally understood that church property will not be taxed. But what of a parsonage or a school-house, owned and managed by a church? Ought these to be free? Or should the privilege be limited to the property actually used in maintaining publie worship ? The tax officers of Pennsylvania are just now busy in revising their policy in this respect. It seems that the Supreme Court of that State has lately rendered decisions that, as the tax laws now stand, only the church edifice proper-the place of religious worship-is exempt; hence it has become needful to assess parsonages and school-buildings throughout the State, which have heretofore been untaxed. Of course, assessors have only to ascertain what the law of the State for the time being is, and to administer it. The general public is more concerned with the question: What ought the law to be?

And this question is the more difficult be cause it is a triangular one; there are three adverse views. All the officials who are concerned in collecting and expending the revenue naturally wish taxes to be liberally laid, and collected with as few exemptions as may be. The great body of taxpayers wish the rate of taxation kept low; they object to exemptions because these necessarily enhance the tax to be paid upon property which is not exempt They argue that the possessions of churches and benevolent institutions require about the same measure of protection from the State as do other forms of property, and ought to contribute to the cost. Only property actually surrendered to the State ought to be exempt as "public," Some persons wish to sit in church and hear the minister and choir; others prefer to visit the seaside hotel and enjoy the orchestra. It is simply a question of individual choice. If the hotel is required to pay for protection by the State the church should do the same. Let taxes be "uniform." Opposed to both claims is that of those by whom religious and charitable institutions are endowed and managed. These say that the property is consecrated to the public service, to assisting in the functions of government. Every institution which educates, elevates or aids the common people renders the task of governing easier and cheaper, and it is absurd to require persons who give time and money unselfishly for the public good to pay a tax for the privilege of doing so. It is burden enough on an investment in church buildings that they must practically stand unused six of

the seven days. The discussion is slowly proceeding throughout the country, with a steady tendency toward restriction of these exemptions. The mandate, "Let taxes be uniform," has been inserted during late years in many of the State Constitutions, with here and there a clause in favor of benevolent endowments. In most of the States, we believe, the property actually used by religious and charitable bodies is still shielded. But in place of the liberality with which the favor was wont to be granted a generation or two ago, is perceived a disposition to inquire, strictly, how the property is employed. As to parsonages and church schools, the rule is not uniform. Buildings of such general character have been declared free by express statutes or decisions in several of the States, while others have pronounced them liable to tax because not directly used for religious purposes. In a decision in Pennsylvania, rendered two years ago, the Court split in two, as it were, the building of the Young Men's Christian Association; saying that the upper part, which was devoted to meetings and the reading-room of the society, was free, but the lower story, which was rented in stores, must pay taxes.

ABOLISH THE TOY PISTOL.

Surely it is time to abolish the toy pistol. This despicable little plaything embodies more peril to users and bystanders than does a fullfledged firearm. There are, very likely, several styles; one in common use is made in breechloading form, the barrel being between two and three inches long, and the stock about of equal length. In it are fired little detonating cartridges; and when these have no ball it is naturally supposed that the explosion involves little or no danger. But to load the little thing the child grasps the barrel in the left hand, the stock in the right, and bends the two apart at the joint in order to insert the petty cartridge. In this position the shortness of the barrel almost inevitably brings the muzzle against the palm of the left hand. Grasp your right forefiager firmly in your left hand to bend it at the third joint, as if the finger were a pistol barrel to be leaded at the knuckle, and notice where the finger-nail nestles in the palm of the left hand. That will be about the spot which is reached by the muzzle of the toy pistol. If the child while holding his little pistol in this way makes the least slip with the trigger after the cartridge has been thrust in, the charge explodes, and the palm of the left hand is sure to be exceriated. The wound is trivial in appearance; the child perhaps scarcely complains; it does not seem among ignorant persons to need much attention. But the palm of the band, like the sole of the foot, is a seat of nerves where an injury of the kind may easily give rise to fatal lockjaw. Dozens of deaths among the small boy population have been recorded this summer, from this cause.

Additional is the danger to bystanders when a ball cartridge is used. The dealers excuse themselves for furnishing these by saying that self-sufficient superiors, it is quite proper that dren sat upon a stoop playing a child's gamean entangling alliance of the worst kind. he should be a man whose chief occupation What do you give an old bachelor to keep house

with ?-in which, when either of the company laughs, he or she must give a forfeit. Stella Crane was holding these forfeits. When it pocket. The girl asked, "Is it loaded ?" The boy answered, "No; I will show you it is not." He snapped the trigger to prove his words; but the weapon was loaded; the bullet entered her right eye and passed through the brain; and the girl fell back unconscious, and died in half an hour.

The act for the protection of children, passed ast winter, might well have embraced a provision prohibiting the sale of these pistols, or indeed of any pistols, to children. Such an act should be passed at the next session. Let no one suppose that the constitutional right of the people "to keep and bear arms," which has so much embarrassed general legislation regulating the use of firearms, prevents such a law. The avowed purpose of that provision is to secure a properly equipped, well-trained militia against all interference by Government. It assures grown persons in the right to learn the use of weapons of war. It does not relate to contrivances for exploding powder which are not adapted to be useful in the defence of the people. Nor does it exempt children from restrictions rendered necessary by their immaturity. An "act to abolish the manufacture and use of the toy pistol" would be as constitutional as it would be salutary.

SUMMER IN TOWN. The lucky rich man who vanishes with his family from town early in May, and reappears in November, has a vague idea that roses and green trees and soft airs belong only to the country, or to Newport villas or Swiss valleys. Town, he imagines, while he is out of it, to be a desert waste of dust, baking bricks, vacant brown stone houses and malarial fevers; ts only population poor wretches who and paupers dying of heat and disease, fit subjects for Children's Week or Free Excursion charities. There is a certain grim share of truth in this notion. The cities were never so empty, probably, as they have been this summer. Not only the rich man, but his clerk and chief porter have vanished with their wives and children. The country for two hundred miles about New-York and Philadelphia is turned into a huge summer boardinghouse. The mechanic or small-salaried man in town finds that he can board his family in a farmhouse or hire a tent in one of the great scaside camps at about the same cost of living as in the city. Hence the cheaper streets, as well as the more fashionable quarters, offer long vistas of closed houses; the steps are covered with a coating of gray dust mottled by many rains, and busy caterpillars spin their

coffins over the door-knobs. But the ailantus and maples rustle as briskly as ever along the sidewalks, the August sunsets blaze redly up the sky overhead at evening, and an invigorating breeze, as cool and fresh as any on beach or mountain, often blows through the streets. If our millionaire could look back at his deserted dwelling, he would probably find the policeman and neighboring provision dealer cheek-by-jowl on the stately steps eating a melon together. He did not know that the provision dealer was his neighbor. All the rest of the year the poor little man is busied in his store. But the torpor of trade has sunk down with the August heat through all classes to the little shop and the poor housekeeper. Early in the afternoon the provision dealer leaves business to the care of the boy, and with newly blacked shoes and a blaze of solitaire diamond on his white shirt-bosom, steps out to exchange opinions on the medical treatment of the President with his neighbors. The women are grouped on their doorsteps in their clean calico wrappers; there are abroad in the poorest quarter in these August evenings a sense of rest, a struggling after decency and holiday-making.

At the railway stations and ferries there are huge heaps of baggage, swarms of women in cheap linen dusters, with enormous lunchbaskets and half a dozen children clinging to hordes of pale young clerks and shop-boys, each with a brand-new satchel containing a blue flannel nautical outfit, off for their fortnight's holiday, which they will talk over the rest of the year. One would like to go with them unseen, and bespeak a welcome for the lads from all kindly souls. A chance to steer in a sail-boat, an invitation to a pienic, a day's gunning-how much they count in the list of the few pleasures of the poor fellows!

Up in the great retail shops during these summer days business lags; the dignified floor managers gather into groups and talk mysteriously apart; it is not the rise in stocks or fall in silks they discuss, but a monstrous take in muscalenge which Jones had last summer in Canada, or the chances for trout now in the Rangeley Lakes; a dozen tired shop-girls are hanging over the notion counter, arguing as to the relative advantages of Ocean Grove or a farm-house for their "week off "-the precious seven days into which all the fun and healthseeking of the year must be crowded.

In the suburbs of all the cities there are long stretches of little wooden cottages, each with its porch filled with children and pretty girls gay in their airy muslins; there is a hammock swung under shady trees outside, and beds of brilliant geraniums and red velvet prince's

There are thousands of men and women, too, who have voted pleasure-seeking in summer a bore, and remain in their own comfortable shaded dwellings through July and August. They can tell you of the luxury of solitude in the city compared to the noise and flurry of the overdressed mob that is besieging every beach and mountain peak; of sound sleep in their cool chamers and comfortable beds, of delicious fare on the choice of the markets, while their neighbors are renewing their strength on canned goods by day for their nightly battles with mosquitoes and gnats. For society, if they want it, they can have the philosophers and poets of all time, instead of Jones and Jones's wife out a-pleasuring; and as for Nature, the man who wants to go back to her can find his way on a hammock in a town yard with the rustling leaves of a single tree and the changing clouds overhead, as surely as toiling up Mont Blanc or lying on the brink of the illimitable ocean.

FORGER, LIAR AND BIGAMIST.

Our readers must have noticed with the purest satisfaction the capture at Lynn, Mass., of Arthur T. Merritt, alias the Hou. Alfred T. Marvin, alias Thomas Marvin, alias David Linsley, alias General Morton, et al. This is the wretch to whom we lately alluded, and who married a young woman in Richmond, Va., and almost simultaneously another young woman in Lakewood, N. J. There is hardly any record of another such a tremendous fellow for leading confiding ladies to the hymeneal altar and afterward absconding immediately in search of new victims. In addition to his recent marital exploits it is stated that he was married to two women in this city some three years ago; that a year ago be married a woman in Painesville; that he has secured brides in Jersey City, Philadelphia, Little Rock, Ark., while he has been engaged to a daughter of an ex-Governor of Missouri, who fortunately escaped the fate of the other damsels. In

the department of foreary, also, this man of many wives has won distinction and considerable money, while he has indutged in various other little came Theodore Graf's turn to give one, he offered a toy pistol which he took from his he has been arrested, but has always contrived to secure bail and leave his bondsmen in the lurch. At last his good fortune seems to have deserted him, and should he be tried and convicted upon all the indictments which are possible against him, he will pass the remainder of his by no means valuable life in the prisons of various States. Such, however, is his remarkable genius for getting out of scrapes, that we should not be at all astonished to learn that he had been released or had escaped, and had signalized his liberation by marrying, within a month after, one oman in New-York, another in Philadelphia and a third, at once beautiful and wealthy, in New-Orleans; for this is a rogue of great rapidity and ininite resources. Since the days of Colonel Monroe Edwards, we have had no rascal like him. What limit is there to the chances of a wooer who is always ready to settle \$30,000 on his bride?

man is this who so successfully trepans the hearts of tadies, and takes the money out of the pockets of their papas or other male relatives. We are not surprised to learn that he is handsome of person, and well preserved albeit his years are two score and ten His. complexion is reseate and indicative of good living. He is five feet ten inches in height. He weighs 145 pounds, His hair and whiskers, though blanched by good living and mental anxiety, are plentiful; and, greatly to the grief no doubt of many tailors, he is always well-dressed. His manners are characterized by the reporters as "fascinating." His conversational powers are of the first order. His air is semi-military. His methods of making love are not described, but the facts show them to be wellnigh irresistible. He came, he was seen, he talked a little, and he conquered. Widows and virgins, in the presence of such manly perfection, could not re main cruel, and gave him their hands with their hearts in them almost at sight without grace. But the day of retribution always comes at last. The Richmond campaign has been too much for even this ingenious knave, unless he talks somebody into becoming his bondsman, and runs away, again to cannot escape from their daily drudgery, be married, again to borrow and to forge, and again

One may well be curious to know what manner of

to be overhauled by the Pinkerton detectives. It is needless to say that such a man should be caged and kept so. If there were a Society for the Protection of Women, as perhaps there should be fascinators of this sort might well be the objects of its strictest surveillance. A bigamist is not much better than a murderer, and may turn out to be one of the slower sort. Indeed, he is somewhat more eruel than most murderers, for he consigns women to a living death, blasts their hopes, and not seldom runs away with their money. In spite of his handsome figure, conversational abilities, fine teeth, snowy whiskers and Prince Albert coat, which he always wears buttoned up, this much-married man is a mean scoundrel. Many pickpockets surpass him in graces of character. Lock him up, put on him a prison garb, deny him the use of a hairbrush, a toothbrush, a clothesbrush, and set him to making shoes!

There is a possibility that the "Œdipus Tyranus" may be given in New-York the coming season provided the authorities at Harvard are assured that the performance or performances would be well attended. The play is to be repeated at Cambridge some time in the fall or early winter; and it is stated on good authority that if the New-York Harvard Club will guarantee its success one or possibly more representations will be given in this city. Here then is a capital chance for the Harvard Club to perform a real service to the more cultured class of the community. For the production of the immortal tragedy of Sophocles would be a positive pleasure to many of those who were unable to go to Cambridge last spring, and who have feared that with the close of the college year the opportunity of hearing the Greek play with the accompanying music of Professor Paine was lost. The stage setting is very simple, and could be easily transported. We trust that at its first meeting this fall the Harvard Club will give this matter its earnest consideration. With its hearty cooperation the success of the play, from a financial point of view at least, would be a foregone conclusion.

Captain Bussins, of the steamer Donau, writes indignantly to The London Times that " the silly attempts of foolhardy men to cross the Atlantic in small boats are becoming frequent." "The experiment," he adds, "has been tried successfully; it is now only a sporting venture, made for money and notoriety, and shipowners should take measures to prevent any further attempt of the kind." It is the tempts of foolhardy men to cross the Atlantic in prevent any further attempt of the kind." It is the opinion of the captain that every ship-master is their skirts, all agog for a day in the country; merally obliged to keep off if he sights a small boat in mid-ocean or off coast to discover whether it is a case of distress. When he finds that he has only gone to the rescue of "sea-tramps," he naturally loses his temper. This was what happened to Captain Bussins. He saw while crossing the Atlantic the boat Little Western. She was five miles to the windward. Believing that she carried poor creatures in distress, the gallant captain altered his course and went to their assistance, when he found that he had been delayed quite one hour by " sporting Americans." In his wrath he writes to The Times, and wants something done about it, but what he does not say, and probably does not know.

Why do they call him the Rev. Babcock ! Ha made a speech at the Leo Hartmann sympathizers' meeting in Boston one night last week. He said that the Government had "menaced an apostle of liberty just landed on our shore," meaning Leo aforesaid. He declared the deeds of the Nihilists to be "a noble and manly warfare against despotism," and that nobody holding a different opinion was "fit to be Secretary of State." He made many other foolish and ferocious remarks, the phrase "scoundred from Mame "rather predominating in his dynamite rhetoric. We don't mind what Babcock says at all, only we must say that we do not understand why he is called "Reverend." Wherefore should be be revered ? What church acknowledges him as a shep herd ! What is his Ism? Who ordained him! Is he a Christian or a Pagan ? No doubt he is a very unpleasant Babcock, but why "Reverend" !

Discaeli's home, Hughenden Manor, is to be let for

Senator Bayard is to give an address on Civil Service Reform in Cambridge in October.

Bishop Watterson, of Ohio, has issued a pasteral letter to the Catholic clergy of his discose, directing them to offer special prayers for the suffering Pres-

Of the Concord philosophers, Mr. Emerson has gone to the seashore, and Mr. Alcott is getting ready to go. Mrs. Howe is at Newport, and Mrs. Cheney at Jamaica Plains. Governor Roberts, of Texas, the gentleman dis-

tingnished chiefly for refusing to order prayers for the President, is sixty years old. He has gray hair, beard and mustache, and very dark eyebrows. He dresses in a well-worn suit of black, and smokes a corn-cob pipe. The original of Dickens's "Fat Boy" is said to

have been an Englishman named Budden. He exactly resembled the character until somebody pointed out to him that it was drawn from him. Then he threw off his laziness, became Mayor of his pative town, and afterward member of Parlia-

Ex-Governor Jewell, who has just returned from Washington, speaks with great respect of Mrs. Garfield, and says that, however much the country

and makes it his reception-place whenever friends

Canon Barry, it is thought, will succeed Dean Stanley at Westminster. He is a man of great capacity, and considerable fact and energy Canon Liddon is also mentioned as the possible Dean. He is deeply religious, a very High Church man, and one of the first and most original preaches of the day. He has something closely akin to genius. Canon Barry is called by The London World "a clerical place-hunter," while Canon Littley though somewhat narrow, is a divine, scholar, and

The simple slab of marble which marks the grave of Washington Irving bears only the plain legend. of his birth and death. It is distinguished from the other graves in the plot by a well-worn pathway at the side and the marked defacement which reliehunters have made in both head and foot stones chipping them for mementos. These are the second stones which have been placed over the grave. The first were so badly broken up that the inscription became illegible.

GENERAL NOTES.

The total population of Austria-Hungary by the recent census is 37.742,413, or about one million larger than that of France, and two millions larger than that of Great Britain. The increase in Hungary during the decade was very small—only one-minth of one per contract.

For once the prophets who predicted that the Delaware peach crop would be a failure were right. It is evident that the yield will be very light, not more than 100,000 baskets, says a good authority. Compared with the bountiful crop of last year, when the Delaware Railroad alone delivered about 2,000,000 baskets, tide is in truth a "beggariy show of empty boxes." There is consolation, however, in the announcement that the freezing weather which killed the buds did not injure the trees.

The prosperity of Georgia is at once illustrated and augmented by the diversity of industries which are springing into being in that State. Two companies have recently been organized for the purpose of working the river beds of Northern Georgia for gold. Dr. Little, the State geologist, expresses the opinion that there is more gold at the bottom of the rivers of Northern Georgia than has been taken out of that region sines gold-mining began there. These accumulations are due to tailings and slutcings from imperfect mining, to wash-ings from the rich banks and to original ore veins in the river beds.

That the Khediye is afraid of his own army again illustrated by a recent occurrence at Alexandria A gunner walking in the street was necidentally struck in the abdomen by the pole of a carriage and soon after ward died in the hospital. His comrades possessed hemselves of the body, marched with it to the doors of the palace and called for the Khedive. He appeared, and in reply to their demand for vengeance promised that justice should be done. The Egyptian Gazette, while declaring that the victim of carclessness deserves ample consideration whether he be a beggar or a Pachs, pro-tests against a state of affairs which allows a more street incident to be converted into a political demonstration on the part of a military mob.

The London Globe, after announcing that the Great Eastern is to be sold at auction, asks: "Why should she not be converted into a great marine batel or sanitarium, to be moored somewhere off the coast within reasonable distance of London ? If her engines were taken out and all space on board were made avail able for the accommodation of visitors, the monster craft would afford room, we should imagine, for fully 1,000 inmates, without undue crowding. Frequent comnunication with the shore could be kept up by means of her steam tenders, and a short cable might connect with the nearest telegraph office. In fine, the Great Dastera would become a little island, with a gigantic hotel cover ing its whole area, and with its monarch censelessly en leavering to provide his subjects with fresh pleasures and pastimes, in return for the hundsome revenue deand passines, in return for the mindsome revenue carrived from their payments for board and lodging. As there would be nothing to pay for ground-rent of for drainage works, the vast marine hostelry would start under what prospectuses call 'the most inventible ampices.' But the moorings would need to be of the strongest to prevent such a mischance as the little community drifting down Channel in a guice of wind."

Considerable uneasiness has been caused in Philadelphia by the statements of physicians, to the effect that a vast amount of spurious virus for purposes of vaccination is constantly put upon the market. Dr. Welch, physician to the Municipal Smallpox Hospital, is reported to have used the following language when estioned on the subject: "For some time past I have frequently met with a peculiar form of spurious vaccinaliable bovine virus' now being sold in this city by apothscaries. It consists of a pseudo-vesicle, containing at first a little serum and blood, but soon becoming dense and of a bright-red color, resembling in some respects, when fully formed, a nævus or red raspherry. It is entirely different from any spurious vaccination that I have ever seen from humanized virus, and that it is wholly devoid

BITS OF CRITICISM.

LANDOR'S STYLE. In prose was Landor's chief strength. In his hands the English tongue was developed in all its varied riches, its brauty and its force, its music and its ranjesty. He touched the glories instrument like a muster, and it gave forth all its tone at veloped in all its varied riches, its bracty and its force, its music and its rangesty. He touched the glorious instrument like a master, and it gave forth all its tones at his command. Unequal as the "Imaginary Conversations" are in increast and in value, they have this one quality in common—their beautiful and noble sayle. Yet, powerful as was Isandor's individuality, there is no vice from which his prose writings are more free than mannerism. The style is simple, concise and harmonious, absolutely without affectation or extravagance. It is unlike the style of any one clse, and very full of the spirit of Landor yet there is nothing in it by which it can be specially characterized. Every great modern writer of English has put some distinctive mark on his work by which it is known. But Landor at his best—in his "Imaginary Conversations," in "Pericles and Aspasia"—is simply the finest of good English. There is a charm in his prose which is akin to the charm of the highest poetry—the charm of the highest poetry—the charm of rhythm and baranony was perfect. His choice of words, unrestricted by any pedantic preference for Saxon, is precise without conscious or expressed nicety. He is very sparing of at tithesis, and is rarely hetrayed into epigram; yet there are few writers whose meaning is more clear, whose expression is more concluse, whose thoughts are more closely packed. There is so rich and varied a fined of entertainment in these "Imaginary Conversations"—so much feeling passion, and imagination, that it is surprising that they have more made the name of Landor better known among those whom his incomparable style has not attracted—ist.

DISRABLI'S POLITICAL FICTION.—Mr. Distaeli

DISRAELI'S POLITICAL FICTION.—Mr. Disraeli wove politics into fiction as a born politician and as a partisan. Ho illustrated his very definite ideas by the fervor of his cloquence and the richness of his famor; and naturally his own side of the argument had the sivantage in the play of his characters and the course of their fortunes. But even those who differ from him most widely cannot fail to be struck, not merely by the grasp of his intellect, but by the extraordinary acuteness of his forestrat. Books that were written searily a couple of generations ago might be taken almost for histories of subsequent events, so clearly do they foreaset the development of the future, and especially the growth of democratic ideas, with the concessions that were to be made to them rather sooner than later. And his breadth of view, with the versatility of his observation, gives extraordinary truthfulness and animation to his political discussions or gossip. He was too proud of his own powers of contreversy—of sophistry, if you will; he was too conscientions an artist witfully to misropresent an opponent. So debatable questions are ventilated from all sides with the impartiality which suggests those ingenious arguments the author hopes to demolish.—[The London Times. DISRAELI'S POLITICAL FICTION.-Mr. Disraeli

MR. BOOTH'S "LEAR."-Not for many a day MR. BOOTH'S LEAR. —Not for many a day has there been seen on our stage so line an example as these scenes afforded of what the actor can do to irradiate the pages of the dramatist. The most therough stadent of Shakespeare would be the foremost to admit that Mr. Booth threw a flood of fresh light upon these great scenes. His action, as he sat watching the sinulated vagaries of Edgar, with looks which, by their very intenselpess of credulity and wander, showed how his intenseness of Edgar with looks which, by their very intenseness of credulity and wonder, showed how he own reason was beginning to totter—"my wits begin to turn"—was in the best style of the actor's art; but there was an approach to genius—that rarest of girts—in the portrayal of actual madness in the subsequent scene, and in the way the actor used the handful of straws which he carried to give to it the semblance of complete reality. Such acting, once seen, becomes a permanent boon to the student. It clings to the neenery like scene timeg witnessed in actual life, being, as it is, a living commentary on the text, which, when of this quality of excellence and truth to nature, outwelphs all that can be done in the way of exposition by the subilest or most eloquent of critics.—[Blackwood's Magazine.

field, and says that, however much the country thought of ner, her sterling worth was not half known. He saw the President's daughter, and asked her how she was. She replied that she was happy. The ex-Governor then asked her what made her happy. She answered: "I have just been up to mamma's room. I found her feeling good, and then I knew that papa was better."

M. Got, the brilliant Freuch comedian who lately received the Order of the Legion of Honor, looks, although fifty-nine years old, as active, spirited and enthusiastic as in his youth. His hair is gray, but his eyes are full of life. He lives with his aged mother near Paris in a modest little cottage, and when he has not to go to the theatre spends the day in his garden reading or studying and attired in a loose jacket and slippers. He is fond of his garden [Music in Poetry is not to be made, like a pudding, from a recipe. Take a refrain, says Edgar. Pee, composed of the finest sounding words to be indicated her how she was. She replied that she was happy. The ex-Governor then asked her what made her how she was. She replied that she was happy. The ex-Governor then asked her what made her how she was. She replied that she was happy. The ex-Governor then asked her what made her how she was. She replied that she was happy. The ex-Governor then asked her what made her how she was. She replied that she was happy. The ex-Governor then asked her what made her how she was better."

MUSIC IN POETRY.—Poetry is not to be indeating her how and plenty of alliberation and receive a refrain, says Edgar. Pee, composed of the finest sounding words to be indeating the result of the mistortune of poetry made in this way that it is the her horder as well as they like cold soup. Edgar Pee's poetry is, in short, a solemn warning against making poetry by rule, against starting with a musical effect and then looked at last starting with a musical effect and then looked at last starting with a musical effect and then looked at last starting with a musical effect and then looked MUSIC IN POETRY .- Poetry is not to be made,